And Richard Oastler, the Benefactors of The Experiences of the 16th Ohio in the Tazewell the English Working Classes.

Special Correspondence National Tribune. BRADFORD, ENGLAND, November 1.

it were not chiefly made under ground. In be made to Saltaire.

THE GOOD MAN'S PLANS.

In a little biography of Sir Titus Salt. published in 1873, there is the following descrip- We then guthered all the provender we could, tion of his first measures for creating his model | and fell back on Tazewell that evening.

In 1850 there were one hundred and ninety-four mills in Bratford and its suburbs. In this year Sir Titus might, if he had wished, have retired from business with all his wealth; but he chose rather to go on, hoping thereby to help his own large family, and also improve the condition of the factory workers. For in making his thousands he smoky beyond all precedent. Its streams and and purchasing a tract there, he at once began to erect such a palace of industry as England had never seen, with dwellings for the workpeople

The mill itself is a fine building, beautiful architecturally, furnished with admirable arrangements for heat, light and ventilation, and suited to the employment of four thousand hands. The little biography before quoted from states naively the plan upon which Mr. Salt proceeded:

But when the works were finished and opened, much still remained to be done. Houses must be sand workpeople who were thus drawn together. Churches and chapels were needed for public worship; washhouses for the promotion of cleanliness; schools for the education of the children; alms houses and an infirmary for the use of the aged and

AN UNFORSEEN MISFORTUNE.

These comprehensive needs have now been met, and Saltaire is an attractive village furnished with the means of making the life of its inhabitants not only physically comfortable, but full of interest as well, for the park is used for active and entertaining sports; the institute furnishes lectures and concerts and many of the means of culture which Mr. Besant proposed for his Palace of Delight in his diverting little story, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men; and the sunny, smoke-free light in which we saw Saltaire spoke volumes for the advantage of the Saltaire workman over his brother who lives in Ancoats or almost any other part of Manchester, the paradise of the British workman. Pure air, pure water, good homes, and ample opportunity for culture, the good Sir Titus obtained for his men; but, alas! he did not foresee that alpaca goods, on the popularity of which the Saltaire works must depend for success, might one day fall into disuse. This unhappy state of affairs has arisen; the demand for alpaca goods is far from sufficient to maintain the four thousand workers, and unless some experiments which are now in process for substituting silk, while retaining the successful, this beautiful work of a true philanthropist may speedily prove a total failure.

Meanwhile, Bradford itself has made long strides towards becoming a model town. Smoke they are said to be growing less, while the seen in the streets prove that the administration of the compulsory law is by no means perfunctory in Bradford. On this subject, the American Consul, Mr. William F. Grinnell, has kindly furnished me with some data which are worth far more than my own hasty observations. Yorkshire cruelty, as manifested in Yorkshire schools, we all know from reading Nicholas Nickleby and pitying poor Smike. But the former cruelty of the Yorkshire emplayers I recognized for the first time in reading the following sketch which Mr. Grinnell has kindly placed at my disposal:

ANOTHER BRADFORD BENEFACTOR.

pily allayed by the passing of Lord John Russell's set. These questions were colonial slavery and factory oppression. It was in September, 1830, that was a very appalling one, but none the less true: he very streets which receive the utterances of the worsted mails in the town and neighborhood

Thousands of little children-both male and female, but principally female from seven to fourteen years of age are daily compelled to labor from 6 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening, with only-Britons! blush while you read it-thirty minutes allowed for esting and recreation." Mr. Oustier followed up this appeal with great energy of action, and Lord Ashburton (now Earl Shafts-bury), and others, took up the cause of the factory children with great warmth. Meetings were held uously opposed. In the summer of 1833 a meeting, attended by 120,000 operatives, was held at Wilsey in support of the bill. That same year the law was amended, and since then the condition of the factory operatives in the Bradford worsted milis has been very much improved. Lord Shaftesbury, on proposing to the House of Lords, on the 4th of August, 1879, that some legislation should take place in favor of the factory workers of India, alluded to the change which had come over Bradford since the passing of the factory acts. In 1833. he said, he went to Bradford and accompanied Mr. John Hardy in visiting the factory operatives in one of the districts of the town, and he could solemnly declare, that of all the horrible things he ever saw. he never saw anything more frightful than the people: stunted, deformed, some crawling on all fours, utterly helpless, and others lying on the ground in the same state. Some years after the factory acts to stab him; Cundiff caught his arm and said;

was unable to find a single cripple.

the childish figures of spirit. and the English city in which two Roman Em- grave. He took a survey of his grave and shake off his slumbers and prepare for the great pleasure. But I will not tire your patience

GOOD SIR TITUS SALT, ing in reserve a leisurely visit to York, and the home of Shirley and Shirley's creator. F. K. A LIVELY SKIRMISH.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Cumberland Gap campaign, and invites any comrade who was under Geo. W. Morgan to The journey from Manchester to Bradford | write a description of the same. I think the would be both picturesque and entertaining if lieutenant's memory is a little bad on some points, and I fear that mine is not any better in some things, but I will endeavor to relate a few the brief intervals between tunnels there are of the incidents of that campaign to the best glimpses of Yorkshire hills and suggestions of of my recollection, and if I am incorrect in any the life and customs made familiar to us all by particular, would be pleased to be set right by Charlotte Brente and Sydney Smith; and ev- any other comrade. On or about August 1, ery stopping place has the interest incident to 1862, our brigade, consisting of three regiments, manufacturing regions for the student of so- 14th Kentucky, and a six-gun battery of artilcial and economic questions. Bradford, itself, lery, started for Tazewell, East Tennessee, on a ordered to relieve the 14th Kentucky, at Tazeis not a beautiful city, but it has the pride in | foraging expedition to obtain provender for its good government which is characteristic of our hungry horses and mules; also, to get acthe manufacturing cities of middle and north- quainted with the enemy, his numbers, intenern England, and its workpeople have one tions, &c. Lieut. Heckert puts our brigade as great advantage over the workers of such huge | the 16th Ohio, 22d Kentucky, and 49th Indicities as London, Manchester and Birmingham. | ana. If my memory serves me right the last Their city is built in a valley and it is not so named regiment was the 42d Ohio, instead of large as to prevent their having comparatively | 49th Indiana. He asks what battery was it easy necess to the surrounding hills during that was with us at Tazewell? My memory their rather frequent holidays. From many says Captain Wetmore's 9th Ohio battery; yet it places in the city, too, there are chaiming views | possibly was Captain Foster's 1st Wisconsin batto be had, and there are always excursions to | tery, though I think it was the former. Colonel Saltaire is a model village, built by a philan- | pedition. Nothing happened of any note unthropic manufacturer (Sir Titus Sait), on the | til, on the merning of the 4th of August, Colonel banks of a pretty little stream, the Aire, which | DeCourcy took the 16th Ohio, two pieces of gives to the village the second part of its name. artillery, and the left wing of the 14th Ken-The surroundings of Saltaire are exceedingly | tucky, and marched out on the Knoxville road pretty, rich in wooded hills and broad green | six miles, to Big Springs, where we found one meadows, and the experiment of hastening the regiment of rebel infantry and one mounmillenium could not well be made under more | tain howitzer. The village was in a little favorable circumstances than here. The dis- ravine; the enemy, on higher ground just advantages under which the ordinary English | beyond. Companies A and B, of the 16th, mill-hand in a manufacturing city, such as | deployed as skirmishers, advanced to within Manchester or Birmingham, labors, are: 1. A | three or four bundred yards of the enemy, and foul atmosphere, which pervades his working commenced firing. Soon afterwards we formed place, his home, his church, his clothing, his line just in their rear; they were called in, food and his skin. 2. An insufficient water and we commenced file-firing from right and supply wherewith to meet this ever-present, left of sections. Our section of artillery came | The battery referred to was Foster's 1st Wisoverwhelming enemy. 3. A home so crowded | galloping through a small field that lay in our | consin,-ED.] that cleanliness would be difficult, even if the rear, over rail fences, which caused the rails of bad atmosphere and insufficient water did not the fence-which was some ten feet in my make it impossible. 4. A more or less com- rear-to fly around so promiscuously that I had plete dearth of means of education beyond the to dodge rails as well as bullets. Soon after the And the Gallant Behavior of the 1st Pennsylvania rudiments taught in the elementary schools. battery opened fire the rebs began to skedaddle. Now, these four disadvantages the good Sir | We advanced about 150 yards to a better posi-Titus resolved to remove from the lives of his | tion, and continued our fire until they retreated out of sight. The skirmish only lasted about half an hour, but was quite lively while it did last. There was no loss on our side; what the rebel losses were I never ascertained.

On the morning of the 6th of August, at left wing of the 14th Kentucky, and two pieces of artillery was ordered out on the Knoxville road, south and east of Tazewell, on Walnut never forgot the thousands who helped him to make them. Bradford, with its still increasing held in reserve, and the 16th Ohio took position endurance tested to the utmost. manufactories, was becoming overcrowded, dirty, on the summit of the hill, except two comwere every year becoming more and more panies. Captain Edgars' and one other comsinks of filth and pollution and hotbeds of foul dis- pany were sent over the hill on Knoxville our whole party before we could reach assist- that so proudly marched out of Camp Zaneseases, and Mr. Salt wisely determined to be no road, where he lost his life, and eighty-three ance, as he was fully aware of our location and | ville in the fall of '62, and, as we take a retroparty to its further increase. Looking around him, men were taken prisoners. Behind us was an force. On the night of August 7, 1862, the spective view of that period, how the reministence awa better spot on the banks of the river Aire, open field; to the front was a dense forest enemy crossed at several places and made atof heavy timber and paw-paw undergrowth. Before we had time to get any breakfast the our pickets, but was so skillfully baffled in his tant when the living actors on that great enemy opened fire on us with their skirmishers, and repeated the operation twice; then two men. The outposts, rallying upon the the silent majorty, and none be left to chant the they advanced on us with eight regiments. reserve, held the enemy in check till morning, sad requiem over the graves of our fallen com-Just as they came to the terminus of the timber-they were less than one hundred feet from | and another stand was made to cover the crossour line-their commanding officer put his left hand to his mouth and cried out: "Rear brigade will move to the right." About that time | skillful management of the gallant General | but as time shall go apace, when nothing reone of our pieces of artillery, which was double shotted with grape and canister, failed to go erected for the accommodation of the four thou- off and the fifth primer had been snapped. The enemy was advancing rapidly with two subject to a brisk fire of artillery and pursued regiments in line and two in column just in their rear, and were within 150 feet of our ported, as we afterwards learned, by Jackson's cannon, when the gun finally responded to the | whole force. General Bayard, by his skillful sixth primer and sent its missiles of death | maneuvering and by the good conduct of our

deep with horrible effect. Those artillerymen had good grit to remain | cupied in returning to Cedar Mountain, a disthere, under the circumstances, as long as they | tance of but seven or eight miles from the did. They limbered up in about three seconds | point of attack on the previous evening. Here, and fell back with our right wing to our re-serve, but took their gun with them, and had but day, we formed, and by holding the position hand in hand as a warning to foes without and one wounded horse and rider. The Confederate rear brigade soon attacked our left wing and drove them off of the hill to the left of the road. Just before they were driven off, Major Philip another day was half spent, more than Kershner's horse came running down the hill riderless, with a bullet through his neck, which | mortal combat. A cool and determined front | I have traveled over a large area of our happy caused his orderly, Jake Williams, to burst out | was kept continually toward the enemy, and, | and prosperous country. I have been associated crying, supposing the major was either killed | as squadron after squadron filed off to the rear, or wounded. Jake went in search of the major | the next in succession opened its front to the and soon found him all right. The colonel's attack until the preceding one had again taken horse was wounded and was dancing around up position, thus slowly and stubbornly giving considerably. We were ordered to fall back- ground inch by inch as the weight of the enewhich we did in as lively a manner as our my's overwhelming force pushed us back. For strength would permit—to our reserve on the this masterly retreat General Bayard and his north and west of Tazewell, the left wing of the | men received public compliment and thanks | failed in claiming their undivided attention in 14th Kentucky covering our retreat. The re- from the commanding general on the field next mainder of the day was spent in artillery fight- day.

COLONEL GORDON'S CAPTURE. While this was going on, two of Captain Edgar's men, (I have forgotten their names,) one a corporal and one a private, came in with present machinery, should prove unexpectedly a prisoner, who proved to be Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, commanding a rebel brigade. I charge of a full division upon this battery will tell of his capture in his own words, which | placed it in imminent peril, but the 1st bathe related to a group of us that afternoon on the battlefield. He said: "I and my citizen | cessive lines of infantry, turned, and fought its and dirt and crowding are still to be found, but | guide started up a canyon, with the intention of going over to the right of my command to | who started only seventy-five formed their bright faces of the little "half-timers" to be see the position of the Federals and to the dis- line again by the side of the battery. The adposition of my own men. All of a sudden two men sprang from the ground, covered us with | this daring charge and the battery saved. I their rifles, and ordered us to halt, which we | will here give an extract from R. I. Falls' offiit was some of my own men; for I did not think of my brigade. They said, 'Will you surrender, directed by Brigadier-General G. D. Bayard or do you prefer to be shot?' I felt very peculiar, but saw there was no time for parley, so I said, 'I will surrender.' They then ordered us to throw Two great questions were agitating the nation | so confused and bewildered that I was not then | lor; company A commanded by First Lieutenthat was. They replied that it was the 16th Ohio, bloodthirsty, and if they took us up there, and Gastler made his femous appeal for the bloodthirsty, and it they took us up there, they might shoot us both on sight. I told Lieutenant W. L. Holbrook and Second Lieutenant W. L. Holbrook and Second Lieutenant W. L. Holbrook and Second Lieutenant W. I. Wish you would be a second Lieutenant W. I. Wish yo extinction of "Yorkshire slavery." The picture they might shoot us both on sight. I told Lieutenant W. L. Holbrook and Second Lieutenant W. L. Holbrook and Second Lieutenant W. H. Butcher, until the former was the roster of company A, I wish you would that, for God's sake to take us anywhere but severely wounded and the latter killed, when | favor me with a list of the names of the comed by the trans of innocent victims at the accursed once more, and I can assure you I will cherish gists. Sent post-paid secure from observation for collaboration at the accursed once more, and I can assure you I will cherish gists. Sent post-paid secure from observation for collaboration at the accurse of averice, who are compelled not by the point designated, and forming in column of them all as long as I live. I will have the shrines of averice, who are compelled not by the cruel whip of the negro slave-driver, but by the within a few feet of a road, and a troop of my fours, I immediately formed squadron, my company list properly engrossed and framed, the overlooker to instead half-dressed, but not halfted, to those magnitudes of British infantile slavery

cavalry came galloping by. Our captors
cocked their rifles and ordered us to lie down;
forward at a rapid gait until within fifty yards
place in the parior. I have often wished for
the enemy's lines which I found in great and on, and here we are, both of us (I and | their lines, cutting, running down and scatter- | we have here in our gold and silver mines, and my guide), prisoners."

Our artillery captain (Captain Wetmore, I in Bradford, Leeds, and other places, and the Ten | that they were schoolmates. That night we | that of seventy-one, the remainder having been Hours' Dill was strenuously advocated and stren- fell back eighteen miles, on Cumberland Gap, killed and wounded, our little band there arriving in the morning, having been thirtysix hours without food, except a hasty-handed lunch given us late in the evening on the battlefield by one of our other regiments; I hours' unremitting and exhausting service, got half of a cracker for my portion. Our with the heat of an August sun and the clouds of final evacuation of the gap took place on the dust and arid winds stirred from the parched night of the 18th of September, 1862. The earth, had well nigh overcome the men, so that, incidents which followed on our march to the as the sun's last rays vanished from the west Ohio River have been detailed by Lieutenant | and the enemy withdrew his pressing columns, Heckert.

THE CUNDIFF MURDER. The circumstances of the Cundiff murder were, as I heard them, as follows: Stivers had a trivial quarrel with a comrade, and drew a knife were passed he again visited the same district, and "Don't cut him with that knife; you'll kill him;" when Stivers turned and said: "I would The memory of Mr. Oastler is duly perpetu- as soon kill you as anybody else," and stabbed grateful repose. Morning dawned calm and delve down in the granite after the precious ated after the admirable English custom, by a him to the heart. This was about noon; he fine brouze statue. The philanthropist is rep- was court-martialed the next morning at 10 heralded by the golden streams that flooded resented standing, with a tiny child at either o'clock, and sentenced to be executed at sun- the eastern horizon, appeared -as though conhand, said all three figures are finely moulded; down. He was marched out to his grave—which | selous of the awful scene about to be enacted— | Tom Campbell if he is still on top. I think he the tall man's figure being full of dignity, and was already dug-by a guard of about a hun- to draw the rising mists as a veil of sorrow dred men, fifes and muffled drums playing a around its opening splendors and shed a somber | Tom Black, and others who will favor me with It is hard to turn southward from Bradford without crossing Yorkshire to see the minster tion, his colin was unloaded in front of his

tenant, with five ball cartridges and one blank, which he did, instead of standing, as Lieu-Lieutenant Benj. F. Heckert, company K, 16th O. V. I., in your issue of August 30, reaim! fire!" Stivers pitched forward on his lates the experiences of the 16th Ohio in the face, pierced with two balls through his breast and two through his stomach. A surgeon rode up, dismounted, examined his pulse, and in and Bayard, with their staffs, riding forward to about three minutes pronounced him dead. He reconnoiter, were opened upon by a Confederate execution of Stivers. W. W. Boyd.

Lieut., Co. F, 16th O. V. I.

[On page 117, vol. ii, "Ohio in the War," will be found a brief record of the fight at Tazewell: "On August 6th, the 16th Ohio was well. About 10 a. m. of that day, two companies-B and E-of the regiment were sent forward as advance pickets, companies F and D were ordered to the right of the main hill road on the same duty, and companies C and G were held in reserve. At 11 a.m. heavy skirmishing commenced at the front, and continued until the enemy approached on the front and right in force. Companies D and F were compelled to fall back, companies B and E were cut off from the main force by a rebel brigade and most of them captured, companies John F. DeCourcy was in command of the ex- | C and G were ordered up as a support, but were also overwhelmed and compelled to fall back to a position on the left of the road. They were now re-enforced by stragglers from other companies and held the enemy in check for two hours, when the ammunition was exhausted. They then fell back to the main line, where the national forces were massed. Towards night, the brigade retreated into the intrenchments, the enemy following to within

three miles of the gap." De Courcey's brigade consisted of the 16th Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey; 22d Kentucky, Colonel Lindsey; 42d Ohio, Colonel treat of the brigade after the fight at Tazewell.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN

Reserves. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I have just read Comrade J. F. Starcher's account of experiences at Cedar Mountain, and, by your permission, I would tell the many readers of your paper what the 1st Pennsylvania reserve cavalry did at the battle of Cedar Mountain. The duty on the Rapidan was very heavy. As our regiment was about twelve miles from the advance of the army for | journal generally taken here. eight days, guarding all the crossings of the break of day, our regiment-16th Ohio-and | river for several miles at a low stage of water. and at the same time watching at all points inland for the enemy's approach from above and below, making constant scouts to watch the list, but I fear, my dear Colonel, that a majority country around us, it was severely tried and its | have passed the final muster, where the sound

when the regiment withdrew some three miles, George D. Bayard until our camps were cleared and our wagon train removed to a safe distance to the rear, when we slowly retired, although by a strong force of infantry and cavalry, suppoor; a club and institute for the purpose of literary culture and recreation, and a public park crashing through a solid line of the enemy four men, baffled the enemy's advance in force so until General Banks' force arrived and deployed in battle order, traced the memorable line and measured off the ground where, before twenty thousand men met face to face in

A DESPERATE CONTEST.

The regiment was in front of the battle next day at Cedar Mountain as advance skirmishers, and the 1st battalion, after skirmishing, was placed as support of Knapp's battery, which was making sad havoc with the enemy. A talion dashed upon the enemy, broke three sucway back, and of one hundred and sixteen men vance of the enemy was completely checked by immediately did, but thought it a mistake-that | cial report to General Bayard of the charge he made with companies A, B, C and D, of it possible that any of the Federals was in rear | the 1st Pennsylvania reserve cavalry: "I was to charge through the enemy's lines at a point where they were supposed to be forming for a charge on our batteries. My command consisted down our arms, which we did, and they took of companies A, B, C and D-A and B formpossession, ordered us to dismount and pro- ing the 1st squadron, C and D composing ceed ahead of them, they leading our horses in | the 2d squadron, -the 1st squadron comour rear. In a short time we came almost upon | manded by Captain Wm. Litzenberg; the 2d | shores of time are fast receding, and those of the rear of one of my own regiments, but I was | squadron commanded by Captain John P. Tay- | eternity rapidly approaching. How is Lieuaware of it, and asked my captors what troop ant Wm. F. McEwen; company B commanded | Captains Peach and Hardy, Lieutenant Neheby Lieutenant R. S. Lawsha; company C com- myer, Orderly Sergeant Huston, and Sergeants and that they were now fighting and very | manded Lieutenant R. J. McNitt; company D commanded by Captain A. H. McDonald, First | hear from any of them, and would promptly there. They said: 'We will take you a cir- the command devolved entirely on Lieutenant | pany. I would like to look over the names not to move or open our mouths, or they would of the enemy's lines, which I found in great | the photographs (cabinet size) of my regimental put a bullet through us. We considered discre- force and three lines in number, when I gave officers-also my company officers-all in tion the better part of valor and complied. As | the command "Charge!" when, with loud and | uniform. I would encircle each with a frame soon as the cavalry passed they ordered us up terrific cheering, my command charged through of the richest minerals, an abundance of which ing them in every direction, causing sad havoc it is my intention, when I visit my native Who can tell me what those boys' names | and discomfiture in their ranks, as prisoners | State, to secure them. But please send me the taken testify. After charging back and re- rolls of my company and I will reciprocate the forming I found my command reduced from favor in a way that will be highly satisfactory believe) and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon found one hundred and sixty-four, rank and file, to to you. This is as much as I can expect now. proving themselves true sons of the old Keystone State."

The fatigue of the previous twenty-four they sank down at their horses' feet, rein in hand, and were soon lost to surrounding danger and the demands of supperless stomachs in the unconscious embrace of that sweet restorer exhausted nature so much needed.

But the fleet hours of the brief night passed before the tired soldier had half finished his invention, and whose mighty blows as they beautiful, and opening day, as its approach was minerals reverberate from valley to plain and perors periabed; but time presses and York may be a load-stone sufficient in itself to draw as hither some future summer. There is no very keen pang of regret in turning back before reaching an enticing place in these days of easy twelve, and there is a certain pleasure in keep-

and handed to them. The condemned man in painful suspense, awaiting the opening gun. was asked if he was ready, and he replied in | Eleven o'clock came, and still all was quiet. the affirmative; the bandage was put on his and, the first keen anxiety having worn off, eyes, and he was told to kneel on his coffin, expressions of impatience could be heard passing along the ranks as, fretted by the wearying tenant Heckert has it. His guard stepped to suspense, the feeling naturally arose in the one side; the command was given-"Ready! human breast to dare the worst rather than wear longer the galling chain.

But the scene was soon to be varied. A few

moments after eleven Generals Crawford, Banks

and Bayard, with their staffs, riding forward to was placed in his coffin and lowered into his battery. Our gunners immediately replied, grave. The penalty was paid, and so ended the and a sharp artillery duel ensued, which was continued with great vigor for nearly an hour on both sides, but no infantry became engaged. At 12 m, the firing had ceased and silence again reigned until 3:30, when a lone gun from a battery of the enemy on the point of Cedar Mountain again sounded forth the signal. Another and another immediately answered it along the line, until, in a few minutes, the woods rang and the hills echoed with the storm of thunder that burst from a dozen batteries. Soon the infantry, too, opened, and by 4 o'clock the battle was raging with fury, as some of the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE well remember. A fiercer or more deadly contest between the same number is seldom directed by the god of war. A little more than seven thousand Union troops fought and gallantly held in check from 3:30 p. m. until darkness ended the carnage more than eight thousand rebels. From 4 o'clock until 7 the battle raged with unabated fierceness, peal on peal rung out, the cannons' thunder growing louder and more intense every moment, while crash answered crash in the long, unbroken roll of musketry, and never did her sons bear more nobly the starry emblem of our Nation's glory than during these wearisome and awful hours on the bloody plains around Cedar Mountain. WM. F. MOYER, Sergt., Co. D, 1st Pa. Cav.

SUGAR VALLEY, PA. A COLORADO GREETING

Sheldon. The 22d Kentucky covered the re- Extended to General Ball and the Comrades of the 122d Ohio.

Brigadier-General W. H. BALL and comrades of the 122d O. V. I. MY OLD COLONEL AND COMRADES: I have been contemplating writing you, or some one of the old 122d O. V. I., 4th brigade, 3d division, 6th corps (now don't that sound natural), for some time, but have been absent so many years, that I was not sure of the present address of any of my old comrades in arms, and I hope, with the consent of the editor, to reach you through the columns of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE. It may be, for ought I know, that you have handed in your chips, as I cannot see anything in regard to our regiment in the columns of The Tribune, the G. A. R.

Have you had any Reunions lately? And have you got a good Post? And do the boys generally belong to that organization? I would like to ask you regarding the mortality of cannon and shock of battle will be heard no When Jackson finally advanced in force, his | more. Twenty years has no doubt marked a first attempt on crossing the river was to take | great change in that "One thousand strong" tempts in the darkness to surprise and capture | how fresh they seem; but the day is not far disundertaking as to succeed in capturing but amphitheater of war will have passed over to rades. That we have been true to each other, none will doubt, none can question. Decoraing of the brigade over the Robinson River. | tion Day, Reunions, G. A.R. Posts, all attest Here again the enemy was delayed by the our affiliation and regard, one for the other: mains but the mouldy, musty histories of the "irrepressible conflict," will not that regard and veneration for him who imperiled his life and limb, and everything near and dear to him, be forgotten, and in course of time become obsolete, not for lack of patriotism in the coming generations, but as a result of political economy in our republican form of Government? I think the memories of the heroes of 1776 who fought completely that nearly the whole day was oc- to establish our liberties and country, and the patriot who nearly one hundred years later was found in the thickest of the fray fighting for the perpetuation and unity of that same traitors within that "the penalty of treason is

TALKING OVER OLD TIMES. Well, my dear Colonel, since the close of the rebellion and you and I were in at the death with veterans from many hard-fought fields, representing every army that marched under the flag of the Union. I have set around their camp-fires and listened to their narration of battle and field, have joined them in chanting their songs of war, and when called upon for a reminiscence of the past I have never relating the exploits of the old 6th corps in its Wilderness campaign and subsequent operations around Petersburg and Richmond, and when the Confederacy sent their ablest generals, at the head of 40,000 of the flower of the rebel army, to attack the Nation's capital by way of the Shenandoah Vailey, how complimented we of the 1st and 3d divisions felt when we were selected from the army in front of Petersburg, sent by steamships and hurled like a wall of fire between the host of invaders and our beloved capital, and the many sanguinary and bloody conflicts that followed, ending in the utter overthrow and capture of Early and his brave army at Cedar Creek, and as much as these repetitions may appear worn and thread-

bare, yet I love to tell "the old, old story." Well, Colonel, I must not take up so much time in generalities, but will come down to business. How are you getting on? The head that once was so erect and the eye that shone with so much fiery zeal in so many hard-contested fields must, ere this, have lost its poise, the eye become dimmed; the years certainly bear heavily on you; the frosts of seventy winters must, in connection with the privations of those years of toil and exposure incident to war, conjure and warn you that the tent-Colonel Granger, Major Cornine, my old Roll and Bronkar? I would be delighted to ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

Well, my dear Colonel, rivers, valleys nor mountain chains, not even the great continental divide, separates the Union in the fraternal greeting of those who, when the dark clouds of civil war draped our divided and distracted country, when the artillery of rebellion was thundering against Fort Sumter, and the Chief Magistrate of the Nation was appealing to the loyal heart for succor and aid, responded to our country's call in these dark hours that tried men's souls. Right here in the heart of the Rockies, we have a G. A. R. Post in flourishing condition, numbering over fifty members, whose camp-fires illuminate the very border and frontier of civilization, composed of sturdy, honest wholesouled miners-men who wield the "giant" of human skill and echo from mountain to snow-capped peak. Well, Colonel, I should like to hear from would make a first-class chaplain; also, Captain

execution. The guns were loaded behind their to left a few hundred yards to the front, blessing of good health, and wishing you backs by a sergeant, under directions of a lieu-forming the advance skirmish-line. And thus unstinted prosperity and happiness in your we stood from early morning, hour after hour, declining years, I remain, yours, fraternally, LLOYD ADAMSON,

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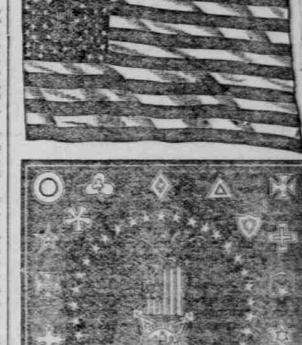
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